Press Release Source: Cambridge Antibody Technology

Cambridge Antibody Technology Interim Results for the Six Months Ended 31 March 2003

Monday May 19, 2:02 am ET

CAMBRIDGE, England, May 19 /PRNewswire-FirstCall/ --

* First CAT-derived human monoclonal antibody, Humira(TM), launched in US (Abbott)
* Clinical trials of Trabio(TM) commenced in US
* Enrolment complete in CAT-192 Phase I/II clinical trial
* Good Phase I results for LymphoStat-B(TM); awarded "fast track" status (HGSI)
* IND for ABthrax(TM) to be filed in near future (HGSI)
* Principal patent litigation resolved
* Proposed merger with Oxford GlycoSciences not completed
* Level of Humira royalty disputed by Abbott
* Loss for the six months ended 31 March 2003 of 18.8 million pounds
* Cash and liquid resources at 31 March 2003: 118.2 million pounds
* Cash burn for year ended 30 September 2003 to be less than 40 million pounds

Professor Peter Garland, CAT's Chairman, said: "The core value of the Company is in the pipeline of products derived from our exceptional technology. The last six months have been a period of good progress for CAT's product development: Humira has been launched in the US by Abbott, Trabio has commenced clinical trials in the US and there has been advancement in other CAT-derived products under development. Also, important agreements have been reached in respect of CAT's patents and licensing.

"Despite the disappointments of the Oxford GlycoSciences outcome and the disagreement over Humira royalties with Abbott, our five-year objectives of profitability and strengthening our pipeline to deliver rapid growth thereafter remain unchanged. We are focussed on developing

pipeline to deliver rapid growth thereafter, remain unchanged. We are focussed on developing our pipeline and our core technologies, in particular Ribosome Display, while licensing our technology and capabilities in areas outside our primary focus. The fundamentals on which CAT is based remain strong and we will continue to enhance and demonstrate the value of our pipeline. We will plan prudently for the future of the business, including ensuring the adequacy of our cash position. We remain committed to building a strong, product-based, profitable biopharmaceutical company."

Product development

Humira(TM)

On 31 December 2002, Abbott Laboratories announced that it had received US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approval to market Humira (adalimumab, previously known as D2E7), a human anti-TNFalpha monoclonal antibody, in the US, earlier than anticipated, as a treatment for rheumatoid arthritis (RA). Humira was isolated and optimised by CAT and Abbott as part of a collaboration and is the first CAT-derived antibody to receive approval for marketing. Abbott launched Humira in the US in January 2003 and has reported sales of $26 million in Q1 2003. Approval for marketing in Europe from the European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products (EMEA) is expected by the end of the first half of 2003. In March 2003, Abbott announced that it has expanded its Humira programme by starting a randomised, multi-centre Phase II clinical trial in patients with chronic plaque psoriasis and a Phase III clinical trial in patients with psoriatic arthritis. Phase III clinical trials in juvenile RA and Crohn's disease continue.

CAT's entitlement to royalties in relation to sales of Humira is governed by an agreement dated 1 April 1995 between Cambridge Antibody Technology Limited and Knoll Aktiengesellschaft (now a subsidiary of Abbott Laboratories). The agreement allows for offset, in certain circumstances, of royalties due to third parties against royalties due to CAT, subject to a minimum royalty level. Abbott indicated to CAT in March 2003 its wish to initiate discussions regarding the applicability of these royalty offset provisions for Humira. CAT believes strongly that the offset provisions do not apply and will seek an outcome consistent with that position.

CAT Products

Following regulatory clearance from the FDA, a clinical trial of Trabio (lerdelimumab, CAT-152), a human anti-TGFbeta2 monoclonal antibody, being developed for improving outcomes in glaucoma filtration surgery, have started in the US. The trial is a head-to-head comparison of Trabio with 5-Flurouracil (5-FU) in patients undergoing first time glaucoma surgery. In the Phase III European clinical trial, recruitment is on schedule to be complete by the end of the first half 2003 and in the Phase III International clinical trial recruitment is expected to be complete by the end of 2003.

In May 2003 three-year follow-up results of the Phase I/IIa clinical trial of Trabio in patients undergoing first time glaucoma filtration surgery were presented at the annual meeting of the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology (ARVO). The results show a clinically significant benefit in the outcome of surgery in patients treated with Trabio after surgery for

glaucoma. Additionally, there were no significant long-term safety issues observed.

Discussions continue with a number of potential partners with a view to the marketing and selling of Trabio.

Patient recruitment in the Phase I/II clinical trial of CAT-192 (metelimumab), a human anti-TGFbeta1 monoclonal antibody, as a potential treatment for diffuse systemic sclerosis being conducted by CAT's partner, Genzyme, is complete, with patients recruited in four countries. Data are expected to be available in the fourth quarter of 2003.

In the Phase I/II allergen challenge study of CAT-213, a human anti-Eotaxin(1) monoclonal antibody, in allergic conjunctivitis, patient recruitment is complete. Data are expected to be available in the third quarter of 2003.

Licensed Products

In April 2003, Human Genome Sciences, Inc (HGSI) announced the results of a Phase I clinical trial of LymphoStat-B, a human anti-B-Lymphocyte Stimulator (BLyS) antibody, and reported that these results show that it is safe, well tolerated and biologically active in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). In consideration of LymphoStat-B's potential to address this serious unmet medical need, the FDA has awarded LymphoStat-B "Fast Track Product" designation for the treatment of SLE, which will facilitate the development and review of the product. HGSI has reported that it is expecting to initiate Phase II trials in patients with SLE soon and in patients with RA in the second half of 2003.

The Phase I clinical trials of TRAIL-R1 mAb, a human anti-TRAIL-R1 monoclonal antibody, being carried out by HGSI in the US in patients with advanced cancers continue. HGSI expects to complete enrolment by the end of 2003 and to publish results in 2004. A Phase I clinical trial in patients with multiple myeloma has commenced.

Since exercising an option, in May 2002, for an exclusive licence to TRAIL-R2 mAb, a human anti-TRAIL-R2 monoclonal antibody, HGSI has stated that it expects to initiate Phase I clinical trials for cancer in mid-2003.

In March 2003, HGSI publicised its work in developing a human anti-protective antigen monoclonal antibody, ABthrax, and reported that it is effective in protecting against anthrax in multiple experimental models. This antibody was isolated and developed by HGSI from antibody libraries licensed from CAT, and an exclusive licence to the antibody was granted to HGSI by CAT in September 2002. HGSI is planning to submit an IND to seek clearance from the FDA to start a Phase I clinical trial to evaluate the safety, tolerability and pharmacology of ABthrax in healthy adults in the near future. HGSI expects to initiate the trial in mid-2003.

J695, a human anti-IL12 monoclonal antibody, continues in two Phase II clinical trials, conducted by Abbott.

Pre-clinical and discovery stage programmes

There are five CAT-derived human monoclonal antibodies in pre-clinical development, both at CAT and at CAT's collaborators. Pre-clinical studies of GC-1008, a human anti-panTGFbeta monoclonal antibody, being developed jointly by CAT and Genzyme, continue and it is expected that an IND will be filed in the fourth quarter of 2003 for clinical trials in idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis.

A further CAT human monoclonal antibody, derived from proprietary research programmes and being developed for the treatment of asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, has entered pre-clinical development. This antibody has been optimised using Ribosome Display, a technology increasingly used in CAT's drug discovery activities.

There are ongoing research programmes to 16 distinct molecular targets at CAT. Over half of these programmes are funded or co-funded by CAT, including programmes with Amgen, Amrad and Elan.

Activity in the last six months has reflected the weak market for research collaborations between biotechnology and major pharmaceutical companies. Against this background, in January 2003, CAT announced a short extension to the term of its research collaboration with Pfizer (previously Pharmacia). Further discussions on the future of this collaboration are underway. HGSI continues to utilise the libraries it licensed from CAT in 2000 to identify and optimise antibody candidates, however the research collaboration in which CAT carried out funded research for HGSI concluded in March 2003, when its planned three year term expired. Discussions are underway with Wyeth regarding the next phase of that collaboration.

Intellectual property

During December 2002 and January 2003 CAT successfully resolved all principal patent litigation. Patent disputes with MorphoSys and Crucell were settled with agreements that demonstrate the strength of CAT's patent portfolio. CAT entered into a cross-licensing arrangement with XOMA for antibody-related technologies and also reached agreement with Dyax Corporation to expand access and freedom to operate under each other's phage display patents, an agreement which also included the removal of CAT's obligation to pay royalties to Dyax on antibody products it develops, except in respect of Humira. CAT has options to buy out, under a predetermined schedule, any royalty obligation which CAT may have in respect of Humira. CAT has subsequently informed Dyax that it does not believe royalties are due to Dyax in respect of Humira; Dyax is disputing that view.

Operations

In December 2002, CAT completed its relocation to new laboratories and offices at Granta Park, Cambridge. One of the two vacated premises in Melbourn has been disposed of; the other is on the market. CAT employed 299 staff at 31 March 2003 (293 at 30 September 2002).

In response to the weak market for early stage research collaborations, and to achieve its long-term ambitions in proprietary product development, CAT is adapting its skill base. To

reflect this changing environment a limited number of positions within the research team are being made redundant.

Oxford GlycoSciences

In January 2003, CAT and Oxford GlycoSciences Plc (OGS) announced that they had agreed the terms of a merger between the two companies by way of a share for share exchange. CAT shareholders subsequently approved the merger at an Extraordinary General Meeting held in February. However, a decline in CAT's share price, particularly after the announcement of the dispute with Abbott over the level of Humira royalties, depressed the value of CAT's offer. A competing cash offer made to OGS shareholders by Celltech subsequently became unconditional.

Antibody Microarrays

In November 2002, CAT announced its intention to seek independent financing for its development of the application of antibodies on microarrays for personalised medicine, as this fell outside CAT's focus on therapeutic antibodies. Discussions are currently ongoing with a potential purchaser of this business.

Board

Dr Kevin Johnson, CAT's Chief Technology Officer, whose focus since 2001 has been on leading CAT's development of antibodies on microarrays, will leave the Company upon conclusion of that project. Kevin has made an enormous contribution to CAT over the last thirteen years and we wish him every success in his future endeavors.

CAT is pleased to have welcomed two Non-Executive Directors, Dr Peter Ringrose and Ake Stavling, to its Board during the period. Peter Ringrose is an eminent scientist, having successfully led research and development organisations at the pinnacle of the pharmaceutical industry, and has recently been appointed as Chairman of the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council. Ake Stavling has extensive senior management experience covering finance and the pharmaceutical industry; succeeds Dr Jim Foght as chairman of the Audit Committee.

Financial results

CAT made a loss after taxation for the six months ended 31 March 2003 of 18.8 million pounds (six months ended 31 March 2002 (H1) 9.1 million pounds; six months ended 30 September 2002 (H2) 19.1 million pounds). Net cash outflow before management of liquid resources and financing for the period was 13.2 million pounds (H1 - 10.7 million pounds outflow; H2 - 17.6 million pounds outflow). Cash and short-term investments at 31 March 2003 amounted to 118.2 million pounds (31 March 2002 147.3 million pounds; 30 September 2002 129.8 million pounds).

Revenue in the period was 4.0 million pounds (H1- 4.9 million pounds; H2 - 4.6 million pounds).

Licence fees of 0.9 million pounds were recognised in the period, principally licence fees released from deferred income brought forward at 30 September 2002. The library licence granted to Merck & Co., Inc. came into effect during the second quarter of the current financial year. Revenues of 2.5 million pounds were generated from contract research fees under ongoing collaborations with Pfizer, HGSI, Wyeth Research and Merck & Co., Inc. Technical milestone payments of 0.2 million pounds were received from Pfizer during the first quarter of the financial year. In December 2002, CAT settled all patent disputes with Crucell and MorphoSys. As part of these settlement agreements CAT has received, and will continue to receive for a number of years, annual payments giving rise to the majority of other revenue recognised in the period. A clinical milestone payment was received from Abbott following the US FDA approval of Humira; this has not been recognised as revenue in the period as it is creditable against future royalties receivable.

Operating costs for the period amounted to 25.3 million pounds (H1 - 18.3 million pounds in total, 17.1 million pounds excluding the Drug Royalty Corporation of Canada (DRC) transaction costs; H2 - 29.2 million pounds in total, 22.5 million pounds excluding the DRC transaction costs). External development costs have risen significantly from 2.8 million pounds in the six months ended 31 March 2002 to 5.8 million pounds in the six months ended 31 March 2003, with increased activity on clinical trials, particularly Trabio and the Genzyme collaboration. Staff and infrastructure costs were higher in the current period than for the six months ended 31 March 2002 primarily as a result of the increase in staff numbers (from an average of 266 during the six month period ended 31 March 2002 to an average of 300 during the first half of the current financial year), and the leasing of new premises at Granta Park.

Spend in the period on patent litigation and oppositions, was 0.2 million pounds compared to 0.5 million pounds for the six months ended 31 March 2002. This reduction results from the successful resolution of all principal outstanding patent litigation in the first quarter of the current financial year.

General and administration expenses include 1.6 million pounds of costs incurred in the six months ended 31 March 2003 relating to the offer made for OGS (comparative periods - none). A break fee of 1.1 million pounds receivable from OGS has been offset against these costs.

During the period the Group accrued interest receivable on its cash deposits of 2.5 million pounds (H1 - 3.4 million pounds; H2 - 3.0 million pounds) reflecting the reduced level of cash and liquid resources held in interest bearing securities and the lower interest rates available.

Purchases of tangible fixed assets for the period were 4.3 million pounds (H1 - 1.6 million pounds; H2 - 2.2 million pounds), principally due to the final costs associated with the construction and fit out of CAT's new premises at Granta Park.

Outlook

Recurring revenues, representing contract research revenues and income from licensing arrangements entered into as at 30 September 2002, were 2.6 million pounds in the current period. On the basis of contracts in place at 31 March 2003 recurring revenues are expected to

be in the region of 4.5 million pounds to 5.5 million pounds for the full financial year.

Operating costs are expected to show only a modest increase in the second half of the financial year. Staff numbers are expected to reduce over the remainder of the financial year.

In November 2002 we gave guidance that net cash burn for the year was expected to be up to 40 million pounds. Cash outflow is expected to increase in the second half of the year but overall cash burn for the year is now expected to be less than 40.0 million pounds.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIBODY TECHNOLOGY GROUP plc
RESULTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 2003

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

(unaudited)	Convenience translation Six months ended 31 March 2003	Six months ended 31 March 2003	Six months ended 31 March 2002	Year ended 30 September 2002 (audited)
	US$'000	'000 pounds	'000 pounds	'000 pounds
Turnover	6,280	3,977	4,852	9,471
Direct costs	(39)	(25)	(64)	(80)
Gross profit	6,241	3,952	4,788	9,391
Research and development expenses	(33,704)	(21,345)	(13,762)	(31,307)
Drug Royalty Corporation transaction costs	--	--	(1,235)	(7,913)
Other general and administration expenses	(6,193)	(3,922)	(3,283)	(8,321)
General and administration expenses	(6,193)	(3,922)	(4,518)	(16,234)
Operating loss	(33,656)	(21,315)	(13,492)	(38,150)
Interest receivable (net)	3,913	2,478	3,424	6,386
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(29,743)	(18,837)	(10,068)	(31,764)
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	--	--	920	3,557
Loss for the financial period	(29,743)	(18,837)	(9,148)	(28,207)
Loss per share - basic and diluted (pence)		51.9p	25.7p	78.7p

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES

(unaudited)	Convenience translation Six months ended 31 March 2003	Six months ended 31 March 2003	Six months ended 31 March 2002	Year ended 30 September 2002 (audited)
	US$'000	'000 pounds	'000 pounds	'000 pounds
Loss for the financial period	(29,743)	(18,837)	(9,148)	(28,207)
Gain (loss) on foreign exchange translation	129	82	(61)	96
Total recognised losses relating to the period	(29,614)	(18,755)	(9,209)	(28,111)

The losses for all periods arise from continuing operations.

This financial information has been prepared in accordance with UK GAAP. The dollar translations are solely for the convenience of the reader.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIBODY TECHNOLOGY GROUP plc
RESULTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 31 March 2003

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(unaudited)	Convenience translation as at 31 March 2003	As at 31 March 2003	As at 31 March 2002	As at 30 September 2002 (audited)
	US$'000	'000 pounds	'000 pounds	'000 pounds
Fixed assets				
Intangible assets	11,697	7,408	8,459	7,933
Tangible fixed assets	23,027	14,583	7,589	12,429
Investments	339	215	215	215
	35,063	22,206	16,263	20,577
Current assets				
Debtors	6,583	4,169	5,950	6,556
Short term investments	185,215	117,299	144,222	126,694
Cash at bank and in hand	2,790	1,766	3,099	3,081
	194,588	123,234	153,271	136,331
Creditors				
Amounts falling due within one year	(25,163)	(15,936)	(13,309)	(12,563)
Net current assets	169,425	107,298	139,962	123,768
Total assets less current liabilities	204,488	129,504	156,225	144,345
Creditors				
Amounts falling due				

after more than one year	(18,612)	(11,787)	(7,787)	(8,580)
Net assets	185,876	117,717	148,438	135,765
Capital and reserves				
Called-up share capital	5,741	3,636	3,572	3,621
Share premium account	320,894	203,226	196,359	202,534
Other reserve	21,247	13,456	13,451	13,456
Profit and loss account	(162,006)	(102,601)	(64,944)	(83,846)
Shareholders' funds - all equity	185,876	117,717	148,438	135,765

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CAMBRIDGE ANTIBODY TECHNOLOGY GROUP plc
RESULTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 2003

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(unaudited)	Convenience translation Six months ended 31 March 2003	Six months ended 31 March 2003	Six months ended 31 March 2002	Year ended 30 September 2002 (audited)
	US$'000	'000 pounds	'000 pounds	'000 pounds
Net cash outflow from operations	(19,717)	(12,487)	(10,866)	(26,808)
Returns on investments and servicing of finance				
Interest received	5,661	3,585	4,081	7,558
Interest paid	(16)	(10)	--	--
	5,645	3,575	4,081	7,558
Taxation	4,162	2,636	--	920
Capital expenditure and financial investment				
Purchase of intangible assets	(4,221)	(2,673)	--	(2,067)
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(6,734)	(4,265)	(3,932)	(7,894)
Sale of tangible fixed assets	5	3	--	--
	(10,950)	(6,935)	(3,932)	(9,961)
Net cash outflow before management of liquid resources and financing	(20,860)	(13,211)	(10,717)	(28,291)

Management of liquid resources	14,835	9,395	12,006	29,534
Financing				
Issue of ordinary share capital	1,116	707	1,368	1,448
Proceeds from new finance lease commitments	1,699	1,076	--	--
Capital elements of finance lease rental payments	(162)	(103)	--	--
	2,653	1,680	1,368	1,448
(Decrease)/increase in cash	(3,372)	(2,136)	2,657	2,691

This financial information has been prepared in accordance with UK GAAP. The dollar translations are solely for the convenience of the reader.

Notes to the financial information

Accounting policies

This financial information has been prepared in accordance with the policies set out in the statutory financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2002.

Convenience translation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in pounds sterling. The consolidated financial statements as of and for the period ended 31 March 2003 are also presented in United States Dollars as a convenience translation. The Dollar amounts are presented solely for the convenience of the reader and have been calculated using an exchange rate of 1 pound:US$1.579, the noon buying rate as of 31 March 2003. No representation is made that the amounts could have been or could be converted into United States Dollars at this or any other rates.

Drug Royalty Corporation transaction costs

General and administration expenses include 7.9 million pounds of costs incurred in the year ended 30 September 2002 relating to the two transactions entered into with Drug Royalty Corporation Inc. of Canada (DRC) during that year. In January 2002, CAT announced a recommended offer for the whole of DRC. A competing offer was made by Inwest Investments Ltd of Canada which was accepted in April 2002. Under an agreement with DRC, the Group received a payment of 1.5 million pounds in 1994 in return for rights to a percentage of revenues (and certain other payments) received by the Group over a period terminating in 2009. The 1.5 million pounds was deferred and recognised over the period for which the rights were purchased. On 2 May 2002, CAT bought out this royalty obligation to DRC for 6.1 million

pounds (C$14 million) with the issue of 463,818 CAT shares to DRC. The remaining balance of 0.6 million pounds of deferred income was all released in 2002. The professional fees incurred in the Group's bid and royalty buy-back were 1.8 million pounds.

Loss per share

The loss per ordinary share and diluted loss per share are equal because share options are only included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share if their issue would decrease the net profit per share or increase the net loss per share. The calculation is based on the following for the six months ended 31 March 2003, the six months ended 31 March 2002 and the year ended 30 September 2002 respectively: losses of 18,837,000 pounds, 9,148,000 pounds, and 28,207,000 pounds. Weighted average number of shares in issue of 36,307,483, 35,533,453 and 35,828,446. The Company has ordinary shares in issue of 36,359,874 and a total of 1,748,727 ordinary shares under option as of 31 March 2003.

Reconciliation of operating loss to operating cash outflow

	Convenience translation Six months ended 31 March 2003	Six months ended 31 March 2003	Six months ended 31 March 2002	Year ended 30 September 2002 (audited)
	US$'000	'000 pounds	'000 pounds	'000 pounds
Operating loss	(33,656)	(21,315)	(13,492)	(38,150)
Depreciation charge	2,372	1,502	1,429	2,617
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	829	525	356	882
Shares issued to buy out DRC royalty agreement	--	--	--	6,149
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	148	94	--	--
Increase in debtors	(2,125)	(1,346)	(747)	(158)
Increase in creditors	12,715	8,053	1,588	1,852
	(19,717)	(12,487)	(10,866)	(26,808)

Analysis and reconciliation of net funds

	1 October 2002 '000 pounds	Cash flow '000 pounds	Exchange movement '000 pounds	31 March 2003 '000 pounds
Cash at bank and in hand	3,081	(1,320)	5	1,766
Overdrafts	--	(816)	--	(816)

		(2,136)		
Finance leases	--	(973)	--	(973)
Liquid resources	126,694	(9,395)	--	117,299
Net funds	129,775	(12,504)	5	117,276

	Six months ended 31 March 2003 '000 pounds	Year ended 30 September 2002 '000 pounds
(Decrease)/increase in cash in the period	(2,136)	2,691
Cash inflow from increase in lease financing	(973)	--
Decrease in liquid resources	(9,395)	(29,534)
Change in net funds resulting from cash flows	(12,504)	(26,843)
Exchange movement	5	(32)
Movement in net funds in period	(12,499)	(26,875)
Net funds at 1 October 2002	129,775	156,650
Net funds at 31 March 2003	117,276	129,775

Reconciliation of movements in group shareholders' funds

	Six months ended 31 March 2003 '000 pounds	Year ended 30 September 2002 '000 pounds
Loss for the financial period	(18,837)	(28,207)
Other recognised gains and losses relating to the period	82	325
	(18,755)	(27,882)
New shares issued	707	7,597
Net decrease in shareholders' funds	(18,048)	(20,285)
Opening shareholders' funds	135,765	156,050
Closing shareholders' funds	117,717	135,765

Financial Statements

The preceding information, comprising the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account, Consolidated Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, Consolidated Balance Street, Consolidated

Cash Flow Statement and associated notes, does not constitute the Company's statutory financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2002 within the meaning of section 240 of the Companies Act 1985, but is derived from those financial statements. Results for the six month periods ended 31 March 2003 and 31 March 2002 have not been audited. The results for the year ended 30 September 2002 have been extracted from the statutory financial statements which have been filed with the Registrar of Companies and upon which the auditors reported without qualification.

The annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2002 are available from the Company's registered office:

The Company Secretary
Cambridge Antibody Technology Group plc
Milstein Building
Granta Park
Cambridge
CB1 6GH, UK
Tel: +44 (0) 1223 471471

Quarterly financial information

	Three months ended 31 March 2003 '000 pounds	Three months ended 31 December 2002 '000 pounds
Consolidated profit and loss account (unaudited):		
Turnover	2,572	1,405
Direct costs	(16)	(9)
Gross profit	2,556	1,396
Research and development expenses	(10,111)	(11,234)
General and administration expenses	(1,914)	(2,008)
Operating loss	(9,469)	(11,846)
Interest receivable (net)	1,172	1,306
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(8,297)	(10,540)
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	--	--
Loss for the financial period	(8,297)	(10,540)
Consolidated cash flow statement (unaudited):		
Net cash outflow from operations	(7,073)	(5,414)
Returns on investments and servicing of finance		
Interest received	2,537	1,048
Interest paid	(10)	--
	2,527	1,048
Taxation	--	2,636
Capital expenditure and financial investment		
Purchase of intangible assets	--	(2,673)
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(1,439)	(2,826)

Sale of tangible fixed assets	3	--
	(1,436)	(5,499)
Net cash outflow before management of liquid resources and financing	(5,982)	(7,229)
Management of liquid resources	(850)	10,245
Financing		
Issue of ordinary share capital	19	688
Proceeds from new finance lease commitments	572	504
Capital elements of finance lease rental payments	(67)	(36)
	524	1,156
(Decrease) /increase in cash	(6,308)	4,172

Notes to Editors:

Cambridge Antibody Technology (CAT)

* CAT is a UK-based biotechnology company using its proprietary technologies and capabilities in human monoclonal antibodies for drug discovery and drug development. Based near Cambridge, England, CAT currently employs around 290 people.
* CAT is a leader in the discovery and development of human therapeutic antibodies and has an advanced proprietary platform technology for rapidly isolating human monoclonal antibodies using phage display systems. CAT has extensive phage antibody libraries, currently incorporating more than 100 billion distinct antibodies. These libraries form the basis for the Company's strategy to develop a portfolio of antibody-based drugs.
* Humira(TM) is the leading CAT-derived antibody. Six other CAT-derived human therapeutic antibodies are at various stages of clinical trials.
* CAT has alliances with a large number of pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies to discover, develop and commercialise human monoclonal antibody-based products. CAT has also licensed its proprietary human phage antibody libraries to several companies for target validation and drug discovery. CAT's collaborators include: Abbott, Amgen, Amrad, Chugai, Elan, Genzyme, Human Genome Sciences, Merck & Co, Pfizer and Wyeth Research.
* CAT is listed on the London Stock Exchange and on NASDAQ since June 2001. CAT raised 41m pounds in its IPO in March 1997 and 93m pounds in a secondary offering in March 2000.

Application of the Safe Harbor of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995: This press release contains statements about Cambridge Antibody Technology Group plc ("CAT") that are forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical facts included in this press release may be forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These forward-looking statements are based on numerous assumptions regarding CAT's present and future business strategies and the environment in which CAT will operate in the future. Certain factors that could cause CAT's actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements include: market conditions, CAT's ability to enter into and maintain

collaborative arrangements, success of product candidates in clinical trials, regulatory developments and competition.

Source: Cambridge Antibody Technology

CAT-213	
Company	Cambridge Antibody Technology Group plc
Highest Dev Status	Phase 2 Clinical
Indications	Eczema Allergic rhinitis Allergy Asthma Conjunctivitis
Actions	Anti-inflammatory Cytokine modulator
Technologies	Monoclonal antibody
Reason for update on 17-Feb-2003	
Minor editorial amendment	

Summary

Cambridge Antibody Technology (CAT) is developing CAT-213, an anti-eotaxin 1 monoclonal antibody, for the potential treatment of allergic disorders, asthma and eczema [367617], [398555]. A phase I/IIa study in patients with allergic rhinitis was underway by January 2002 [423073], [435220]. This trial was completed by May 2002 and at that time, the company expected to release preliminary results during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2002 [451819]; in August 2002, preliminary results were disclosed and were expected to be presented at a major allergy congress [462655]. In January 2003, it was listed as a phase I/II product [477068]. In February 2003, phase I/II data were expected to be available in the third quarter of 2003 [478640].

In August 2002, CAT reported that preliminary results from its phase I/IIa study in allergic rhinitis patients showed a significant positive effect of CAT-213 on nasal patency, as well as reductions in tissue eosinophilia and mast cells. Furthermore, CAT-213 by nasal aerosol generally produced greater effects than iv injection. At this time, the company stated that the next stage in the development of this product would be a challenge study in allergic eye disease [462655], [489090]. In November 2002, CAT began recruiting patients for a phase I/II challenge study of CAT-213 in allergic conjunctivitis [470516]. By May 2003, recruitment was complete and data from the study were expected to be available in the third quarter of 2003 [490222].

In September 2001, the company received authorization to begin a phase I/IIa double-blind trial of CAT-213 at two UK sites in patients with allergic rhinitis challenged with a nasal allergen. At this time, the company expected to begin enrollment in October 2001 and hoped to complete the trial before the 2002 UK hay fever season [423073], [436174]. A phase I/IIa trial, in 48 patients, was underway by January 2002, at that time, further studies were planned for 2002 [435220].

Phase I trials commenced in June 2001 [412413] and were completed by September 2001. In the study, in 25 healthy volunteers, CAT-213 was shown to be safe after single iv doses of up to 10 mg/kg [423073].

CAT-213 recruits and activates eosinophils in allergies and asthma, and neutralizes eotaxin-

mediated chemotaxis and calcium mobilization in lymphocytes with the CCR3 receptor. CAT-213 administered iv or ip demonstrated a dose-dependent inhibition (0.001 to 10 mg/kg) of eosinophilia in an antigen-induced allergic response in mice [398730].

CAT-213 is derived from CAT-212 scFv, which is over 1000-fold more potent than the single chain variable fragment, 3G3 scFv, from which it was derived; 3G3 scFv has an IC50 value of 800 nM in a chemotaxis assay, compared to 0.65 nM for CAT-212 scFv (0.70 nM for CAT-213). CAT-212 inhibits Ca2+ signalling with an IC50 value of 5 nM. CAT-212 was subsequently reformatted as the IgG4 molecule CAT-213 [398555].

In November 2000, Lehman Brothers predicted a 2007 launch for CAT-213, with estimated peak sales of $250 million in 2014 and a 5% probability of reaching market [394921]

Development Status

Detailed status for Cambridge Antibody Technology Group plc

Indication	Country	Status	Confidence	Reference	Date
Allergic rhinitis	UK	Phase 2 Clinical	Not Evaluated	435220	14-01-2002
Asthma	UK	Phase 1 Clinical	Low	412413	13-06-2001
Conjunctivitis	UK	Phase 2 Clinical	Medium	470516	19-11-2002
Eczema	UK	Phase 1 Clinical	Low	412413	13-06-2001

Chemistry

Compound names associated with this drug

Name	Type
CAT-213	Research Code
anti-eotaxin MAb, Cambridge Antibody Technology	
CAT-212 scFv	Research Code, Analogue

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Antibody Technology Group plc *Annual Report* Posted on: 06-11-2002, September 30
478640 : Cambridge Antibody Technology Group plc announces first quarter results Cambridge Antibody Technology Group plc *Press Release* Posted on: 13-02-2003, February 13
367617 : Cambridge Antibody Technology announces interim results for the six months ended March 31, 2000 Cambridge Antibody Technology Ltd *Press Release* Posted on: 23-05-2000, May 22
435220 : JP Morgan Hambrecht & Quist - 20th Annual Healthcare Conference (Part II) - OVERNIGHT REPORT, San Francisco, CA, USA Worker C *IDdb Meeting Report* Posted on: 09-01-2002, January 7-10
398555 : Targeting chemokines in allergic respones - developing anti-eotaxin monoclonal antibodies Vaughan T *SMI Conference - Cytokines as Drug Targets & Therapeutics* Posted on: 12-02-2001, January 29-30 (1-15)
398730 : Cytokines as Drug Targets, London, UK Anderson DW *IDdb Meeting Report* Posted on: 13-02-2001, January 29-30
441285 : Cambridge Antibody Technology Group plc ('CAT') announces first quarter financial results Cambridge Antibody Technology Group plc *Press Release* Posted on: 26-02-2002, February 25
462655 : Cambridge Antibody Technology Group plc ('CAT') announces financial results for the nine months ended 30 June 2002 Cambridge Antibody Technology Group plc *Press Release* Posted on: 28-08-2002, August 28
423073 : CAT announces granting of regulatory approval to start UK patient trials of CAT - 213 Cambridge Antibody Technology Ltd *Press Release* Posted on: 26-09-2001, September 25
490222 : Cambridge Antibody Technology interim results for the six months ended 31 March 2003 Cambridge Antibody Technology Group plc *Press Release* Posted on: 20-05-2003, May 19
488687 : Asthma Therapeutics - SMi Conference, London, UK Lunec A *IDdb Meeting Report* Posted on: 08-05-2003, April 31 - May 01
489090 : Chemokine Receptor Antagonists: Potential Selective Therapy for Asthma and Allergy Williams T *SMi Conference - Asthma Therapeutics* Posted on: 12-05-2003, April 30 - 1 May
450309 : Drug Discovery Technology Europe - Sixth Annual Conference (Part II), Where Science Meets Business, Stuttgart, Germany Kubinyi H *IDdb Meeting Report* Posted on: 03-05-2002, April 15-19
434337 : Antibody Engineering - IBC's 12th Annual International Conference, San Diego, CA, USA George AJT *IDdb Meeting Report* Posted on: 20-12-2001, December 2-6

476243 : Annual Report 2002 -Cambridge Antibody Technology Cambridge Antibody Technology Group plc *Annual Report* Posted on: 15-01-2003, November 15

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471970 : In vitro and in vivo effects of CAT-213, a human anti-eotaxin monoclonal antibody May RD, Handy RLC, Main SH, Vaughan TJ, Anderson IK *Inflammation Research* Posted on: 27-11-2002, 50:3 (Abs S188)

437912 : Summary of the JP Morgan Hambrecht & Quist - 20th Annual Healthcare Conference - San Francisco, CA, USA Croasdell G *IDdb Meeting Report* Posted on: 30-01-2002, January 7-10

423724 : In vitro and in vivo effects of CAT-213, a human anti-eotaxin monoclonal antibody May RD, Handy RLC, Main SH, Vaughan TJ, Anderson IK *Inflammation Research* Posted on: 01-10-2001, 50:Suppl 3 (W26/02)

424302 : Summary of Inflammation 2001 - Fifth World Congress, Edinburgh, UK Croasdell G *IDdb Meeting Report* Posted on: 04-10-2001, September 23-26

394844 : United Kingdom Biotechnology: Cambridge Antibody Technology *Merrill Lynch Capital Markets* Posted on: 02-01-2001, December 12

394921 : UK Biotechnology: Recent moves set in context *Lehman Brothers Inc* Posted on: 03-01-2001, November 24

436174 : Cambride Antibody Technology Group plc *Hambrecht & Quist* Posted on: 16-01-2002, January 7-10 (84)

412413 : Cambridge Antibody Technology starts phase I clinical trials of CAT-213 Cambridge Antibody Technology Group plc *Press Release* Posted on: 13-06-2001, June 12

477068 : Cambridge Antibody Technology Group PLC ("CAT") and Oxford Glycosciences PLC ("OGS") Cambridge Antibody Technology Group plc , Oxford Glycosciences PLC *Press Release* Posted on: 23-01-2003, January 23

451819 : Cambridge Antibody Technology interim results for the six months ended 31 March 2002 Cambridge Antibody Technology Group plc *Press Release* Posted on: 21-05-2002, May 20

470516 : Cambridge Antibody Technology Group plc preliminary statement of results for the year ended 30 September 2002 Cambridge Antibody Technology Group plc *Press Release* Posted on: 18-11-2002, November 18

477159 : Summary of the JP Morgan Hambrecht & Quist - 21st Annual Healthcare Conference, San Francisco, CA, USA Croasdell G *IDdb Meeting Report* Posted on: 24-01-2003, January 6-

9
391463 : Cambridge Antibody Technology Group plc preliminary statement of results for the year ended 30 September 2000 Cambridge Antibody Technology Group plc *Press Release* Posted on: 28-11-2000, November 27
430697 : Cambridge Antibody Technology Group plc preliminary statement of results for the year ended 30 September Cambridge Antibody Technology Group plc *Press Release* Posted on: 27-11-2001, November 26
476819 : Cambridge Antibody Technology Group plc - presentation at the JP Morgan H&Q 21st Annual Healthcare Conference *Company Presentation* Posted on: 21-01-2003, January 6
455954 : Product Pipeline Cambridge Antibody Technology *Company World Wide Web site* Posted on: 25-06-2002, June 25
409724 : Cambridge Antibody Technology interim results for the six months ended March 31, 2001 Cambridge Antibody Technology Ltd *Press Release* Posted on: 21-05-2001, May 21
439049 : Phage Display Technologies - SMi Conference, London, UK Jermutus L *IDdb Meeting Report* Posted on: 08-02-2002, January23-24
422358 : Preview of Inflammation 2001 - Fifth World Congress, Edinburgh, UK Kelly D *IDdb Meeting Report* Posted on: 17-09-2001, September 22-26

Full Page |
Expression | Overview | BIOLOGY | Function | Pfam | Maps | MOLECULES | Transcripts | Proteins | Introns and exons | Main Supporting Clones | Table of all supporting clones | Fasta Sequences | BIBLIO abstracts and RIFs

Homo sapiens gene CCL11 encoding chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 11.

Overview

[RefSeq Summary] This gene is one of several Cys-Cys (CC) cytokine genes clustered on the q-arm of chromosome 17. Cytokines are a family of secreted proteins involved in immunoregulatory and inflammatory processes. The CC cytokines are proteins characterized by two adjacent cysteines. The cytokine encoded by this gene displays chemotactic activity for eosinophils, but not mononuclear cells or neutrophils. This eosinophil specific chemokine assumed to be involved in eosinophilic inflammatory diseases such as atopic dermatitis, allergic rhinitis, asthma and parasitic infections.

This gene CCL11, also known as SCYA11, MGC22554 or 17_32463856, maps on chromosome 17, at 17q21.1-q21.2 according to RefSeq. It encodes an eotaxin. From LocusLink Proteome or GOA annotation, the product would have chemokine activity, would be involved in response to radiation, response to viruses, chemotaxis, protein amino acid phosphorylation, calcium ion homeostasis, cellular defense response. From Pfam homology, the product would be involved in immune response and would localize in extracellular.

Expression

According to acembly, it is well expressed. Its **sequence** is supported by 28 sequences from 24 cDNA clones.
Its regulation may use coregulation with neighbour gene, organized in an operon like structure.
To summarize, the phenotype and function of this gene are:

Type		
OMIM	small inducible cytokine subfamily a, member 11, formerly; scya11, formerly	OMIM
Function	response to radiation	LocusLink
	response to viruses	
	chemotaxis	
	protein amino acid phosphorylation	
	calcium ion homeostasis	
	cellular defense response	
	immune response	Pfam
	chemokine	LocusLink
Localisation	extracellular	Pfam

BIOLOGY

Function

Protein properties: eotaxin eosinophil chemotactic protein small inducible cytokine subfamily A (Cys-Cys), member 11.

Description of the protein family

The Small chemokine, interleukin-8 like motif is seen in the product of this gene. 39 other genes in the database also contain this motif.
[InterPro annotation] Synonym(s): cytokine, intecrine Many low-molecular weight factors secreted by cells including fibroblasts, macrophages and endothelial cells, in response to a variety of stimuli such as growth factors, interferons, viral transformation and bacterial products, are structurally related. Most members of this family of proteins seem to

have mitogenic, chemotactic or inflammatory activities. These small cytokines are also called intercrines or chemokines. They are cationic proteins of 70 to 100 amino acid residues that share four conserved cysteine residues involved in two disulfide bonds, as shown in the following schematic representation: +----------+ | | xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxCxCxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxCxxxxxxxxxxxxCxxxxx | | +----------+'C': conserved cysteine involved in a disulfide bond.These proteins can be sorted into two groups based on the spacing of the two amino-terminal cysteines. In the first group (see [INTERPRO:IPR001089]), the two cysteines are separated by a single residue (C-x-C), while in the second group (see [INTERPRO:IPR000827]), they are adjacent (C-C).

Maps
This gene CCL11 covers 2513 bp, from 32461344 to 32463856 (33), on the direct strand of chromosome 17.

MOLECULES
Transcripts
According to our analysis, this gene produces a single transcript, predicted to encode a single protein. It contains 2 confirmed introns. Comparison to the genome sequence shows that 2 introns follow the consensual [gt-ag] rule.

Transcript size	5' UTR	3' UTR	# exons	Transcr.unit
variant a 925bp	81bp	490bp, polyA	3	2513bp

mRNA variant	Overview (for structural details see previous table)
a	This complete CDS mRNA is 925 bp long. We annotate here the sequence derived from the genome, although the best path through the available clones differs from it in 1 position. The premessenger has 3 exons. It covers 2.51 kb on the 33 genome. The protein (117 aa, 12.9 kDa, pI 10.2) contains one Small chemokine, interleukin-8 like motif. It also contains an ER membrane domain [Psort2].

Proteins

Protein	Extends from	coord on mRNA	minimal set of supporting clones
a **complete** 117aa	Met to Stop	82 to 435	BG485598

Warning: we annotate only one open reading frame (ORF) per mRNA, choosing the longest, and deriving its sequence from the underlying genome. If there is an error in the genome, a better ORF may be derived from the cDNA consensus sequence. It is also possible that the cell uses another frame, or makes more than one product per mRNA. The ORF we annotate on each transcript is shown as a broad solid pink area on the drawing. An open reading frame that does not cover most of the standard gt-ag or gc-ag intron boundaries (both drawn in pink, blue being reserved for atypical splice sites) is in our opinion suspicious. If you are interested in the gene, we recommend that you reanalyse yourself all these possibilities using the sequences given **here**, in particular the Acembly reference sequences, which represent the consensus of cDNA sequences guided by the genome sequence.

Intron exon structure and support

	In variant	Length	Coord on gene	Supporting clone (s)
Exon 1	a	217	1 to 217	NM_002986
Intron [gt-ag]	a	1211	218 to 1428	NM_002986 and 14 others
Exon 2	a	112	1429 to 1540	NM_002986 and 11 others
Intron [gt-ag]	a	377	1541 to 1917	NM_002986 and 15 others

Exon 3	a	596	1918 to 2513	NM_002986 U46573

A clone supports an exon or an intron if it has exactly the same boundaries. A specified intron, either typical [gt-ag] or [gc-ag] both shown in pink, or atypical and shown in blue on the drawing, has at least one clone exactly matching the genome over 8 bp on each side. Some supported exons or introns may be shown, although the corresponding variants are not displayed. If an exon is supported by overlapping clones, they are not listed. This is frequently the case for the last (and first) exon, because alternative polyadenylation is so prevalent that we have chosen to merge and show only the longest 3'UTR. All features in the table (up to programming bugs) are supported by mRNAs or ESTs from the public databases (DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank).

Main supporting clones for gene CCL11 ↑

The tables show the alignments of the NCBI reference sequences (NM) then the minimal list of clones necessary to reconstruct the set of Acembly reference mRNAs (AM). Each AM sequence is a "golden path" composite of cDNAs, where we choose, for each segment, the clone compatible with the intron structure of the variant that best matches the genome The table of all clones is elsewhere.

Clone	Sequence	match over #bp (% length)	# differences (% id)	Gene and transcript	Properties
NM_002986	NM_002986	925 bp (100%)	no error (100%id)	CCL11	complete CDS

Clone	Tissue	Sequence	match over #bp (% length)	# differences (% id)	Gene and transcript	Properties
BC017850	lung	BC017850	392 bp (89%)	5 err (98.9%id)	CCL11	complete CDS
IMAGE:4618679		BG485598	386 bp (49%)	7 err (99.1%id)	CCL11	complete CDS
IMAGE:6131996	Purified pancreatic islet pancreas	BU950869	316 bp (100%)	3 err (99.1%id)	CCL11	complete CDS, fully sequenced
		BU952636	485 bp (99%)	6 err (98.8%id)	CCL11	

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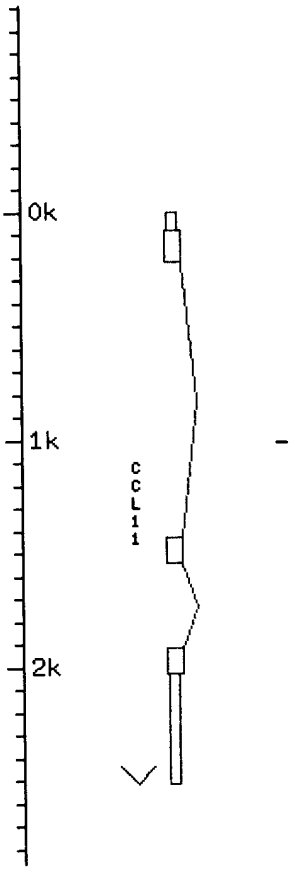
A bientot.

Full page | clones and other strand



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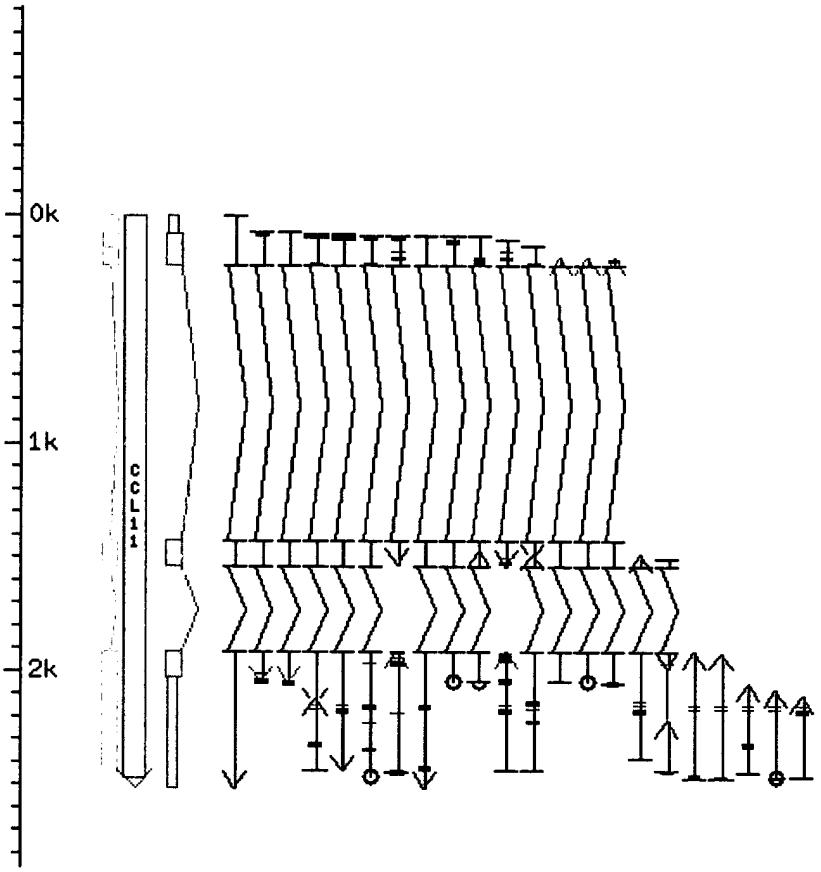

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BLink, Domains, Links

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  AUTHORS   Yoshie,O.
  TITLE     Direct Submission
  JOURNAL   Submitted (15-FEB-1995) Osamu Yoshie, Shionogi Institute for
            Medical Science; 2-5-1 Mishima, Settsu, Osaka 566, Japan
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NCBI

Sequence Revision History

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Accession BAA08370 was first seen at NCBI on Sep 20 1996 0:52

1: D49372. Human mRNA for eo...[gi:1552240]


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  JOURNAL   J. Biol. Chem. 271 (13), 7725-7730 (1996)
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  AUTHORS   Yoshie,O.
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NCBI

Sequence Revision History

Revision history for "1552240"

GI	Version	Update Date	Status
1552240	1	Jul 23 2002 15:04	Live
1552240	1	Mar 17 1999 21:33	Dead
1552240	1	Jun 5 1997 12:40	Dead
1552240	1	Sep 20 1996 0:52	Dead
1313900	N/A	May 11 1996 1:11	Dead

Accession D49372 was first seen at NCBI on May 11 1996 1:11

Subject: Re: First date publically available
From: ddbjupdt@ddbj.nig.ac.jp
Date: Tue, 29 Jul 2003 14:04:14 +0900 (JST)
To: srecipon@incyte.com
CC: ytateno@genes.nig.ac.jp, hsugawar@genes.nig.ac.jp, ddbjupdt@ddbj.nig.ac.jp

Dear Dr. Shirley Recipon

The sequence data with accession number D49372 were released from the DNA Data Bank of Japan (DDBJ) on May 11 1996 in order to make them public.

DDBJ is in collaboration with the EMBL Nucleotide Sequence Database in Europe and GenBank in USA to form and function as the International Nucleotide Sequence Databases.

We take no responsibility for the priority and property issues for the submitted data. We simply inform you of the releasing date on request. We appreciate your understanding and cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Yoshio Tateno, Ph.D.
The Center for Information Biology and DNA Data Bank of Japan
National Institute of Genetics

> Date: Thu, 24 Jul 2003 17:00:03 +0900 (JST)
> From: ddbjupdt@ddbj.nig.ac.jp
> Subject: Re: First date publically available
> To: srecipon@incyte.com
> Cc: ddbjupdt@ddbj.nig.ac.jp
>
> Dear Sir,
>
> DNA Data Bank of Japan (DDBJ) has received your message at its update email address.
> Your update message will be handled as soon as possible and in the order received. Thank you.
>
> Sincerely yours,
> DDBJ update
>
> > Date: Wed, 23 Jul 2003 16:12:18 -0700
> > From: Shirley Recipon <srecipon@incyte.com>
> > To: ddbjupdt@ddbj.nig.ac.jp
> >
> > Hello,
> >
> > I am interested in the date that the following mRNA sequence (D49372) and the encoded protein sequence (BAA08370) were first available to the public:
> >
> > LOCUS BAA08370 97 aa linear PRI 10-FEB-1999
> > DEFINITION eotaxin [Homo sapiens].
> > ACCESSION BAA08370
> > VERSION BAA08370.1 GI:1552241

DBSOURCE locus HUMEOTAXIN accession D49372.1
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/viewer.fcgi?val=D49372.1>

LOCUS HUMEOTAXIN 807 bp mRNA linear PRI
10-FEB-1999
DEFINITION Human mRNA for eotaxin, complete cds.
ACCESSION D49372
VERSION D49372.1 GI:1552240

I appreciate your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Shirley A. Recipon
Incyte Corporation
3160 Porter Dr.
Palo Alto, CA, U.S.A.
www.incyte.com
srecipon@incyte.com

From: "Romiti, Monica (NIH/NLM/NCBI)" <romiti@ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>

I am forwarding a release date request for a patent inquiry.
Please reply directly to the user. Thank you for your help.
Since the protein record was made from an original submission
Of D49372, into your database, we have forwarded this request for you to
provide the first date of release of D49372.

Regards,
Monica L. Romiti
GenBank User Services

---------- Begin Forwarded Message ----------

Date: Wed, 23 Jul 2003 16:12:18 -0700
From: Shirley Recipon <srecipon@incyte.com>
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; U; PPC; en-US; rv:1.0.2) Gecko/20030208
Netscape/7.02
X-Accept-Language: en-us, en
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: ddbjupdt@ddbj.nig.ac.jp
CC: Shirley Recipon <srecipon@incyte.com>, Diana Hamlet-Cox
<dianahc@incyte.com>, info@ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
Subject: First date publically available
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Scanned-By: MIMEDefang 2.27 (www . roaringpenguin . com / mimedefang)

Hello,

I am interested in the date that the following mRNA sequence (D49372)
and the encoded protein sequence (BAA08370) were first available to the
public:

LOCUS BAA08370 97 aa linear PRI
10-FEB-1999

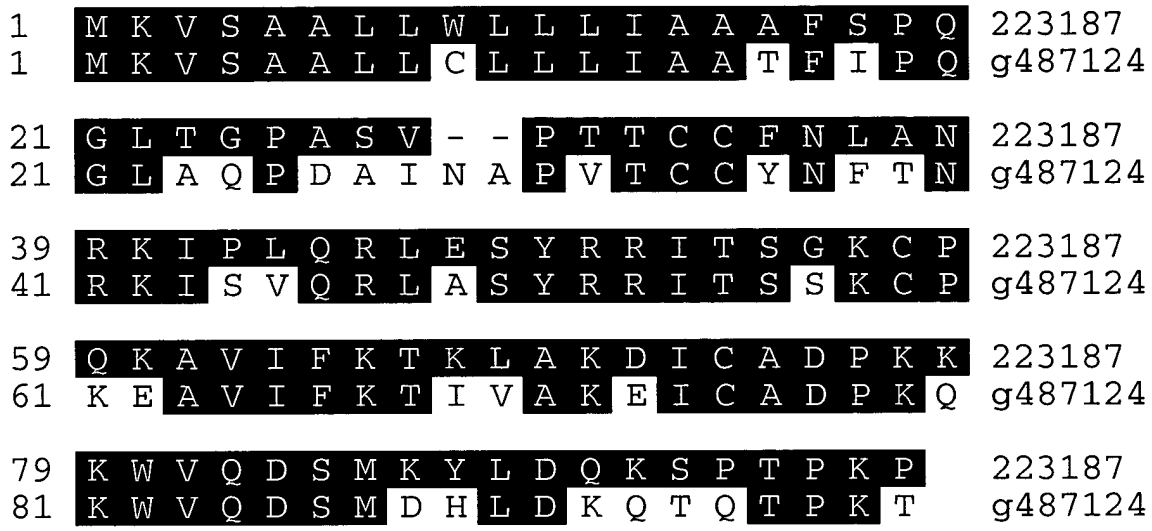
DEFINITION eotaxin [Homo sapiens].
ACCESSION BAA08370
VERSION BAA08370.1 GI:1552241
DBSOURCE locus HUMEOTAXIN accession D49372.1
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/viewer.fcgi?val=D49372.1>

LOCUS HUMEOTAXIN 807 bp mRNA linear PRI
10-FEB-1999
DEFINITION Human mRNA for eotaxin, complete cds.
ACCESSION D49372
VERSION D49372.1 GI:1552240

I appreciate your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Shirley A. Recipon
Incyte Corporation
3160 Porter Dr.
Palo Alto, CA, U.S.A.
www.incyte.com
srecipon@incyte.com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1 M K V S A A L L C L L L I A A T F I P Q g487124
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21 G L A Q P D A I N A P V T C C Y N F T N g487124
39 R K I P L Q R L E S Y R R I T S G K C P 223187
41 R K I S V Q R L A S Y R R I T S S K C P g487124
59 Q K A V I F K T K L A K D I C A D P K K 223187
61 K E A V I F K T I V A K E I C A D P K Q g487124
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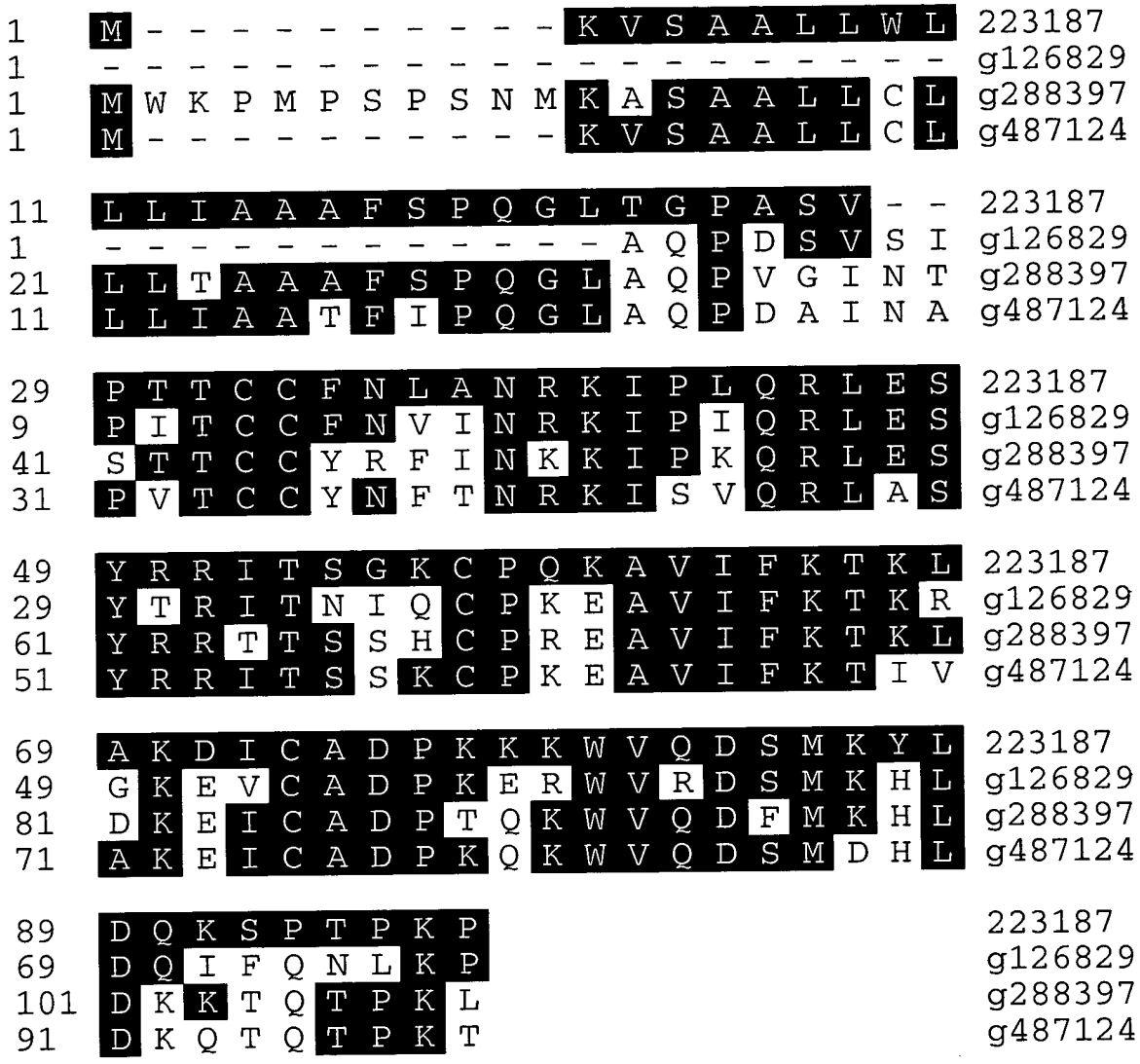
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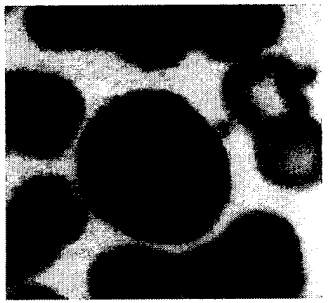
1 - g126829
1 M W K P M P S P S N M K A S A A L L C L g288397
1 M - - - - - - - - - - K V S A A L L C L g487124
11 L L I A A A F S P Q G L T G P A S V - - 223187
1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - A Q P D S V S I g126829
21 L L T A A A F S P Q G L A Q P V G I N T g288397
11 L L I A A T F I P Q G L A Q P D A I N A g487124
29 P T T C C F N L A N R K I P L Q R L E S 223187
9 P I T C C F N V I N R K I P I Q R L E S g126829
41 S T T C C Y R F I N K K I P K Q R L E S g288397
31 P V T C C Y N F T N R K I S V Q R L A S g487124
49 Y R R I T S G K C P Q K A V I F K T K L 223187
29 Y T R I T N I Q C P K E A V I F K T K R g126829
61 Y R R T T S S H C P R E A V I F K T K L g288397
51 Y R R I T S S K C P K E A V I F K T I V g487124
69 A K D I C A D P K K K W V Q D S M K Y L 223187
49 G K E V C A D P K E R W V R D S M K H L g126829
81 D K E I C A D P T Q K W V Q D F M K H L g288397
71 A K E I C A D P K Q K W V Q D S M D H L g487124
89 D Q K S P T P K P 223187
69 D Q I F Q N L K P g126829
101 D K K T Q T P K L g288397
91 D K Q T Q T P K T g487124

product pipeline

- CAT-213
- Humira™
- CAT-152
- J695
- CAT-192
- LymphoStat-B
- TRAIL-R1 mAb

CAT 213 - treatment for allergies including asthma

CAT-213 is a human IgG_4 monoclonal antibody that neutralises eotaxin$_1$ - a chemokine protein that acts to attract eosinophils (a type of white blood cell) into tissues, where they can degranulate causing tissue damage. Eosinophils are thus believed to play a key role in causing the inflammation and tissue damage that occurs in a variety of allergic disorders, including asthma.



Disease area

Allergies in some form affect over 20% of the population, with 'hay fever' (allergic rhinitis) being the most common. Asthma is a very common respiratory disorder of ever-increasing prevalence, currently affecting over 6.5% of the UK population, with over 200,000 patients being admitted to hospitals each year and over 2000 deaths annually directly attributed to asthma. The potential markets for CAT-213 are therefore enormous. However, there is intense competition in the development of better treatments for these markets. CAT-213, initially being developed as an intravenous injection, may also be useful in the treatment of other conditions where raised levels of circulating eosinophils play a significant role in pathogenesis (hypereosinophillic syndromes).

For further information on asthma visit the National Asthma Campaign website on www.asthma.org.uk

Clinical trial information

CAT-213, has completed a single dose Phase I/II allergic rhinitis allergen challenge trial. Preliminary results of this trial show a significant positive effect of CAT-213 upon nasal patency, and reductions in tissue

press releases

20 May 2002

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Cambridge Antibody Technology Interim Results for the Six Months Ended 31 March 2002

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Cambridge Antibody Technology Interim Results for the Six Months Ended 31 March 2002

Highlights

- Abbott makes regulatory submissions in the US and Europe for marketing approval of D2E7 (adalimumab) as a treatment for rheumatoid arthritis.
- Good Phase II trial twelve-month follow-up results of CAT-152 (lerdelimumab) as post-operative treatment to prevent scarring after combined surgery to treat glaucoma and a cataract
- CAT-192 awarded orphan drug status
- Product co-development alliance signed with AMRAD
- Three exclusive therapeutic licences granted: HGSI, Immunex
- Peter Chambré appointed as new CEO
- CAT buys out royalty obligations to DRC
- Loss before tax for the six months ended 31 March 2002 of £10.1 million
- Cash and liquid resources at 31 March 2002 of £147.3 million

Professor Peter Garland, CAT's Chairman, said, "In the first six months of the year CAT has made further progress in a number of areas. The CAT-derived human monoclonal antibodies in clinical development, both proprietary and collaborator-funded, continue to progress. This, together with the signing of a product co-development collaboration with Amrad and a licensing agreement with Incyte, reflects the Company's commitment to building significant long-term value in its world-leading pipeline of therapeutic antibodies."

Interim Results for the Six Months Ended 31 March 2002

The last six months has been another period of progress for the Company with the first CAT-derived human monoclonal therapeutic antibody having been submitted for regulatory review by Abbott Laboratories. The product pipeline has continued to grow, with a further six CAT-derived products undergoing clinical trials, giving the Company a leading position in the discovery and development of human therapeutic antibodies. We have also recently received encouraging data from clinical trials of CAT-152.

In April, Peter Chambré joined CAT as CEO. His previous experience in senior management roles at Celera Genomics and Bespak will enable him to lead the transition of CAT to a product focused bio-pharmaceutical company.

Clinical development pipeline - CAT-funded/Co-funded

There is continuing progress with CAT's own product pipeline.

Enrolment continues in the European Phase II/III clinical trials of **CAT-152** (lerdelimumab) a human anti-TGFβ_2

monoclonal antibody being developed as a treatment to prevent post-operative scarring in patients undergoing surgery for glaucoma (primary trabeculectomy). Further trials in Europe and South Africa are being planned, and it is anticipated that recruitment in these trials will start in the fourth quarter of this financial year. In addition, we have initiated discussions with the US Food & Drug Administration (FDA) regarding US clinical trials.

In May 2002, encouraging twelve month follow-up results of a 56 patient Phase II clinical trial of CAT-152 used in conjunction with phakotrabeculectomy (combined surgery to treat glaucoma and cataract), were presented at the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology (ARVO) annual meeting. The results support findings from the earlier clinical trial of CAT-152 in trabeculectomy, and demonstrate that the benefits of CAT-152 treatment have become apparent with longer term follow-up: patients treated with CAT-152 achieved lower intraocular pressure (IOP) and fewer needed to return to topical medication.

CAT has also announced that, following receipt of a number of expressions of initial interest from potential partners, it has commenced a process of assessment and investigation of marketing strategies for CAT-152.

CAT-192, a human anti-TGFβ_1 monoclonal antibody developed as a potential treatment for a variety of scarring and fibrotic conditions, continues to progress in trials. Genzyme, CAT's collaborator for CAT-192, is enrolling patients into Phase I/II studies to evaluate CAT-192 as a potential therapy for diffuse scleroderma. The product has been granted Orphan Drug Status in both the US and Europe for scleroderma.

CAT-213, a human anti-eotaxin1 antibody with the potential to treat allergic disorders, demonstrated a good safety profile in Phase I trials presented at the British Pharmacological Society (BPS) meeting in December 2001. During the period, CAT completed patient

recruitment and treatment in a Phase I/II trial to test CAT-213 as a treatment for allergic rhinitis. CAT anticipates announcing preliminary results during the fourth quarter of this financial year.

Clinical development pipeline - collaborator funded

There are a number of programmes in which CAT's collaborator is responsible for pre-clinical and clinical development and for which CAT receives milestones and royalties on product sales.

D2E7 (adalimumab), the human monoclonal antibody that neutralises TNFα being developed and marketed by Abbott for rheumatoid arthritis, has completed its Phase III studies. In April 2002, Abbott simultaneously submitted a Biologics Licence Application (BLA) to the US FDA and a Marketing Authorisation Application (MAA) to the European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products (EMEA). Some of the Phase III results (on which the regulatory submissions are based) and further Phase II data will be presented at the European League Against Rheumatology (EULAR) meeting in June 2002.

Abbott is also planning to develop and market D2E7 in Crohn's disease, psoriatic arthritis and psoriasis. Trials in Crohn's disease are scheduled to begin by the third quarter of this calendar year and psoriatic arthritis/psoriasis programmes are also planned.

J695, a human anti-IL-12 monoclonal antibody being developed by Abbott and Genetics Institute, also continues to progress in Phase II clinical trials. J695 is being studied as a treatment for various autoimmune diseases including rheumatoid arthritis and Crohn's disease.

Human Genome Sciences Inc. (HGSI) continues Phase I clinical trials of **LymphoStat-B™**, an antibody raised against B-Lymphocyte Stimulator (BLyS) and developed initially in collaboration with CAT. This trial is studying

Docket No.: PF-0027 US
USSN: 08/390,740
Exhibit C

press releases

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CAT Announces Granting of Regulatory Approval to Start UK Patient Trials of CAT-213

25 September 2001

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CAT Announces Granting of Regulatory Approval to Start UK Patient Trials of CAT-213

Melbourn, UK ...Cambridge Antibody Technology (LSE: CAT; NASDAQ: CATG) today announced that it has received a CTX (Clinical Trial Exemption) from the UK Medicines Control Agency allowing it to commence Phase I/IIa clinical trials in patients with CAT-213, a human anti-eotaxin$_1$ monoclonal antibody.

CAT-213 is in development for the treatment of severe allergic disorders and may also be useful in the management of patients with hypereosinophilia. A Phase I study in 25 healthy volunteers was recently completed with no safety concerns after single intravenous doses of up to 10mg/kg.

The new Phase I/IIa double-blind clinical trial will take place in two UK investigational sites and will study the effects of CAT-213 or placebo upon patients with allergic rhinitis who are challenged with nasal allergen. It is expected that patient enrollment will commence in October 2001 and be completed before the 2002 UK hay fever season.

Commenting on the news, Dr David Glover, CAT's Medical Director, said, "We are very pleased to have received approval to start patient trials with CAT-213. The new clinical trial will represent the first human proof of principle study that CAT-213 can modulate the effects of eosinophils in an allergic setting."

CAT-213 is the fifth human monoclonal antibody from CAT to enter clinical trials and is the third human monoclonal antibody that CAT itself has taken to this stage.

Notes to Editors:

CAT-213

- CAT-213 is a human IgG4 monoclonal antibody that neutralises eotaxin$_1$ - a chemokine protein that acts to attract eosinophils (a type of white blood cell) into tissues, where they can degranulate causing tissue damage. Eosinophils are thus believed to play a key role in causing the inflammation and tissue damage that occurs in a variety of allergic disorders, including asthma.
- Allergies in some form affect over 20% of the population, with 'hay fever' (allergic rhinitis) being the most common. Asthma is a very common respiratory disorder of ever-increasing prevalence, currently affecting over 6.5% of the UK population, with over 200,000 patients being admitted to hospitals each year and over 2000 deaths annually directly attributed to asthma. The potential markets for CAT-213 are therefore enormous. However, there is intense competition in the development of better treatments for these markets. CAT-213, initially being developed as an intravenous injection, may also be useful in the treatment of other conditions where raised levels of circulating eosinophils play a significant role in pathogenesis (hypereosinophilic syndromes).

Application of the Safe Harbor of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995: This press release contains statements about Cambridge Antibody Technology Group plc ("CAT") that are forward looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical facts included in this press release may be forward looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

These forward looking statements are based on numerous assumptions regarding CAT's present and future business strategies and the environment in which CAT will operate in the future. Certain factors that could cause CAT's actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those in the forward looking statements include: market conditions, CAT's ability to enter into and maintain collaborative arrangements, success of product candidates in clinical trials, regulatory developments and competition.